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(Original Signature of Member)

117TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## H. RES. \_\_\_\_\_

Expressing the moral responsibility of the Congress to end adult and child poverty in the United States.

### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. LEE of California submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

## RESOLUTION

Expressing the moral responsibility of the Congress to end adult and child poverty in the United States.

Whereas poverty is an immoral and economic stain on our Nation and needs to be addressed;

Whereas the poverty rate in the United States, the wealthiest nation in the world, continues to rank among the highest when compared to other developed nations;

Whereas according to the “Poor People’s Moral Budget: Everybody Has the Right to Live”, 140,000,000 Americans are poor or one emergency away from being poor;

Whereas, in 2019, 34,000,000 people including nearly 11,000,000 children were living in poverty based on the Official Poverty Measure (OPM);

Whereas 1 in 7 children live in poverty and more than 4,500,000 of these children lived in extreme poverty, at less than half the poverty level, and nearly 3 in 4 poor children were children of color;

Whereas child poverty creates gaps in cognitive skills for very young children, puts children at greater risk of hunger and homelessness, jeopardizes their health and ability to learn, and fuels the intergenerational cycle of poverty;

Whereas communities of color face disproportionate rates of poverty and inequality;

Whereas approximately 8,900,000 Black, 10,500,000 Latinx, 2,000,000 Asian, and 2,100,000 Native and Indigenous people live in poverty in the United States;

Whereas more than 1 in 4 Black children and more than 1 in 5 Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native children were poor compared with 1 in 12 white children;

Whereas income inequality is the worst it has been in five decades;

Whereas more than 19,000,000 women lived in poverty in 2019, with women of color, women with disabilities, and older women facing higher rates of poverty than women overall;

Whereas the top 10 percent of United States households own 70 percent of the country's total wealth and those in the bottom 50 percent saw no increase in their wealth over the past 30 years;

Whereas, in 2019, 35,200,000 people, including 10,700,000 children, were deemed food insecure, including the 11,900,000 people living in 5,300,000 households defined by the Department of Agriculture as very food insecure, a number virtually unchanged since 2018;

Whereas if COVID–19 incidences continue as projected through this year and next, the number of people experiencing food insecurity in 2020 would increase by over 17,000,000 , including nearly 7,000,000 children, which means 54,000,000 people (1 in 6) would experience food insecurity in 2020, including 18,000,000 children (1 in 4);

Whereas the Federal minimum wage has not changed from \$7.25 per hour since 2009, and Federal law has allowed employers to pay tipped workers just \$2.13 per hour since 1991;

Whereas the value of the minimum wage has declined in real terms by more than 30 percent since 1968;

Whereas the Official Poverty Measure (OPM) has been adjusted only for inflation since 1963 and does not adequately capture sufficient needs for families to cover food, housing, utilities, and childcare expenses;

Whereas 62,000,000 workers in the United States work for less than a living wage;

Whereas over 200,000 people with disabilities work for a sub-minimum wage;

Whereas the United States does not require a national minimum paid sick time standard, and therefore working adults without paid sick leave are three times more likely to have incomes below the poverty line;

Whereas fewer than 40 percent of American working adults have access to paid medical leave to address a serious illness or injury through employer-provided short-term disability insurance, and fewer than 60 percent are eligible to take unpaid FMLA (Family and Medical Leave Act), leaving millions of workers and families just 1 accident or illness away from economic devastation;

Whereas approximately 5,200,000 workers are working in involuntary part-time jobs when they would prefer full-time jobs;

Whereas millions of people working in hourly jobs have unstable, unpredictable work schedules that do not give them the notice and input they need to plan their lives and care for their families;

Whereas “fissuring” of the workplace, has resulted in more subcontracted, temporary, and 1099 positions that lack benefits and workplace protections, leading to greater economic precarity for low-wage workers;

Whereas according to the 2019 Federal Reserve report on the economic wellbeing of United States households, 4 in 10 Americans say they are not able to cover an unexpected expense of \$400;

Whereas the COVID–19 pandemic may exacerbate poverty, especially for children, and has exposed the shortcomings of the United States economic system and social safety net;

Whereas if adequate measures are not taken to help Americans during the COVID–19 pandemic, the Center on Poverty and Social Policy at Columbia University projects that 21,000,000 more individuals will be in poverty, the highest recorded rate of poverty since 1967;

Whereas according to the same Columbia University report, child poverty could rise by 53 percent with Black and Latino children bearing a disproportionate risk of falling into or deeper into poverty;

Whereas, as of May 21, 2020, 38,600,000 Americans have filed for unemployment since mid-March because businesses have shut down or reduced their payroll in response to the COVID–19 pandemic;

Whereas economic distress faced during the COVID–19 pandemic will disproportionately impact children, women, working-class people, LGBTQ+ communities, and Black and Brown communities;

Whereas the COVID–19 pandemic threatens to drastically increase poverty for children and families;

Whereas the COVID–19 pandemic is disrupting children's daily lives and there are likely to be long-term and negative consequences for child development and future success;

Whereas low-income children and families are often the targets of discrimination based on their socioeconomic status as well as other social indicators such as race or ethnicity, immigration status, ability, sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity;

Whereas low-income families pay nearly 35 percent of their income on childcare compared to middle-class families who pay roughly 14 percent of their income on childcare;

Whereas poverty has lasting effects on a child's neural and functional brain development and mental health;

Whereas poverty exacerbates the student achievement rate and schools remain economically segregated;

Whereas child poverty costs the United States between \$800,000,000,000 and \$1,100,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas protecting children against the lifelong consequences of poverty will improve their life and reduce child poverty in future generations;

Whereas poverty exacerbates the student achievement rate and many schools remain economically and racially segregated;

Whereas school districts with high poverty rates often receive the least amount of funding;

Whereas the number of students experiencing poverty and homelessness has increased by 11 percent;

Whereas LGBTQ+ students face poverty and homelessness because they are forced to leave their homes because of their sexual orientation or gender identity;

Whereas according to the Department of Education, 1,500,000 school-aged children experienced homelessness during the 2017–2018 school year;

Whereas many low-income children and families do not receive the full value of the current Child Tax Credit (CTC) as it leaves behind 23,000,000 children, including 50 percent of Black and Latino Children;

Whereas to reduce child poverty long term, children also need access to affordable, comprehensive physical and behavioral health care, stable shelter, consistent and nutritious meals, affordable high-quality early development and learning opportunities, high performing schools and colleges, and families and neighborhoods free from violence;

Whereas 29 percent of Americans skipped refilling their prescriptions because of high costs, and 26 percent struggled to pay medical bills;

Whereas more than 500,000 people experience poverty and homelessness on any given night, a number which has increased over the past 2 years;

Whereas the criminal-legal system contributes to a cycle of poverty by issuing court-imposed fines and fees and threatening imprisonment for minor infractions and civil violations;

Whereas according to the Prison Policy Initiative, families spend almost \$2,900,000,000 on exorbitant commissary costs and phone calls to support their incarcerated loved ones;

Whereas formerly incarcerated people face barriers to employment, housing, and social support programs after release and access to higher education, adult education, and workforce development training opportunities after release;

Whereas nearly 1 in 2 United States children have at least 1 parent with a criminal record, and the barriers associated with a parent's record can stunt a child's cognitive development, school performance, and educational attainment;

Whereas children in immigrant families make up one-quarter of all children in the United States, and are more likely to face systemic barriers to accessing economic and nutrition supports that can aid their health and development with data from the nationally-representative Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey (WBNS) showing that over 3 in 10 adults in low-income immigrant families with children

(31.5 percent) reported that they or a family member were chilled from using benefits like SNAP, Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) or housing subsidies in 2019;

Whereas globally, people living in areas with high concentrations of poverty will be disproportionately impacted by climate change;

Whereas voter suppression and lack of access to voting, including early voting or alternative methods, leads to a disproportionate underrepresentation of low-income people;

Whereas the United States should redistribute wealth and Federal assistance to reduce poverty and increase economic opportunity;

Whereas an investment of \$24,400,000,000 per year in K–12 schools and teachers could start to boost academic performance among poor and struggling children for about the same cost as a wall at the southern border of the United States;

Whereas for every \$1 invested in early childhood education, society would gain \$7.30 due to reduced poverty, lower incarceration rates, and better health outcomes;

Whereas addressing climate change with a \$200,000,000,000 per year investment in a clean energy transition would reduce poverty by creating 2,700,000 new jobs;

Whereas raising income tax rates by 1 percent in the top 2 income brackets would raise about \$125,000,000,000 over 10 years that can be used in assistance for people living in poverty;

Whereas ending mass incarceration and instead adopting a Justice Reinvestment model could save up to



\$4,000,000,000 that can be used to invest in people living in poverty; and

Whereas simple trade-offs in our budget could fund critical, equitable policy changes towards establishing a moral economy: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2           (1) acknowledges that budgets are moral documents that reflect our values as a Nation;

3           (2) acknowledges that child poverty robs our  
4       Nation of a child's full potential and prevents millions of children from reaching healthy development  
5       and an economically secure future;

6           (3) supports passing policy provisions to reduce  
7       adult and child poverty, racial disparities, income  
8       and wealth inequality, and increase of opportunity  
9       for all;

10          (4) supports policies to help reduce child poverty by increasing wages for working families, improving tax credits to ensure more low-income children and families benefit, boosting nutrition and  
11       housing assistance, expanding subsidized jobs with  
12       special attention to the needs of young adults disconnected from school and work, and providing access to quality, reliable childcare;

1           (5) encourages the Federal Government, States,  
2           and cities to enact robust antipoverty policies and to  
3           create new, innovative solutions to eliminate poverty;

4           (6) acknowledges that too few resources have  
5           been allocated by the Federal Government to help  
6           end poverty for children and families;

7           (7) acknowledges that poverty was created and  
8           sustained by humans, including policymakers, and  
9           that we can choose to end it;

10          (8) affirms that ending poverty, especially for  
11          our Nation's children, is a moral and economic im-  
12          perative;

13          (9) affirms immigration status is not a means  
14          to deny basic need programs;

15          (10) supports increased funding for, as well as  
16          broadened inclusivity and strengthening of basic  
17          need programs like the supplemental nutrition as-  
18          sistance program (SNAP), temporary assistance for  
19          needy families (TANF), the Child Tax Credit, the  
20          Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), and housing as-  
21          sistance especially during the COVID-19 pandemic;

22          (11) supports comprehensive health care that  
23          should be available and affordable to everyone in the  
24          United States during the COVID-19 pandemic;

1           (12) supports the strengthening of robust un-  
2           employment insurance and paid leave policies to pro-  
3           tect workers, especially during the COVID–19 pan-  
4           demic;

5           (13) reaffirms that a criminal record is no  
6           longer a life sentence to poverty for tens of millions  
7           of justice-involved individuals and their families, and  
8           supports automatically clearing criminal records  
9           once a person has completed the sentence imposed;  
10          and

11          (14) accepts climate change as an accelerator  
12          towards poverty and a threat to shared prosperity  
13          that demands investment in a clean energy transi-  
14          tion to help create jobs.